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FACTS CONCERNING

# The Maryland Agricultural College

AND

THE APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR

By House Bill No. 266

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[Extract from President H. J. Patterson's Address  
Before the General Assembly.]

This measure is intended to broaden the scope of the work of the Maryland Agricultural College in order to make it an *institution of real service* to the State. Its work should be made to reach and help the 50,000 farms in Maryland. This measure should be a potent factor for developing the agricultural resources of this State.

## The Measure Is of Interest to Everybody.

Nearly one-half the population of Maryland are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Many of the other half are dependent upon agricultural development for the prosperity of their business. Every one is dependent upon the farm and garden for his food. Most of the towns in Maryland have been built, and are supported, by agriculture. A large part of the business of Baltimore is directly dependent upon the farm. U. S. Statistics show that 85% of the raw material used in factories comes from the farms.

### The Equipment of the College Will Create Wealth.

The development of the Agricultural *Extension* and *Demonstration* work in the State, through the development of the Agricultural College, will result in the profitable utilization of much land that is now idle, and it will cause many farmers to adopt better methods. This means more returns to the farmers for their labors, and ultimately an increase of land values.

This is one of the few bills before the legislature which is *constructive* and which will *produce* and *create* wealth. Many of the appropriations asked for would go for the things which will *consume* wealth but produce *nothing*.

The Editor of the *Rural New Yorker* has recently said: "A Strong and Active *Agricultural College* is the backbone of any State. Other institutions may be called its brain or its heart, but that which stands for *farming* is its *backbone*. All *wealth comes out of the ground*. The Agricultural College tells farmers how to make \$30 land pay interest on \$150 valuation. *No other institution in the State does this with any Maryland property*. The College also develops the man as well as the soil, and the best citizen is the small or medium-sized freeholder. As a matter of *plain business*, the College should be liberally equipped and supported. *There can be no wiser State Policy.*"

The *soil* is the *greatest undeveloped resource that Maryland possesses*. This resource must be developed through a broad, thoroughly organized and far-reaching system of agricultural instruction, investigation and demonstration. The net returns from Maryland's 50,000 farms should be doubled. The value of Maryland's uncultivated and swamp lands should be increased ten fold.

### This Appropriation Is an Investment, Not a Gift or a Charity.

Maryland farmers plant annually 650,000 acres of corn which yield an average of about 32 bushels per acre. By the expenditure of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year for five years for conducting demonstrations and investigations in corn growing, the average yield could be increased to at least 40 bushels per acre. This small increase would give an annual return of over three million of dollars to the farmers of this State, or over Sixty (\$60) Dollars per farm. We have 600,000 acres devoted

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to wheat. By adopting the improved methods of selecting seed or cultivation as taught by the College, this acreage can be made to yield enough increase over our present returns to increase our income from this crop alone from two to three million dollars per year.

We have enough hill land that could be devoted to sheep to give us from one to five millions of dollars annually from this source.

One pint more of milk per cow per day would give the dairy-men over one million dollars more for their labor each year.

Maryland can be made the greatest fruit State in the East.

Land suitable for orchard fruits that now sells for \$10 to \$30 per acre, can be made to be worth \$150 to \$300 per acre.

The achievement of these results is the work of the Agricultural College. No other agency can solve these problems for Maryland. An adequate equipment of the College is needed to do the work.

### **Other Branches of Agriculture Can Be Developed Proportionally.**

Maryland's soil, climate and location are exceptionally well fitted for growing food for man. She has 10 million consumers in the cities and towns located at her doors. *No State in the Union has as good markets.*

The consumers should pay less for food and the producers get more for their products than at present. Cooperation between buyer and seller will make this possible. This is a problem for the Agricultural College to solve—no other agency can solve it.

More profit in farming will attract settlers and increase land values.

The water power that is going to waste on thousands of Maryland farms should be harnessed and made to lighten the farm labor.

An enlarged equipment of the Agricultural College for education, investigation and demonstration would be the greatest factor the State could have for developing these latent resources.

These are business propositions that no corporation would turn down; why, then, should this State neglect its opportunities?

### Profits Realized Through Scientific Agriculture.

This year, under the direction of your Agricultural College and Experiment Station, a WHEAT GROWER, by using improved seed on a 32-acre field, increased his crop of grain 6 bushels per acre over another of equal size planted to an unimproved variety. He thus gained nearly \$200 by adopting a simple principle of scientific agriculture.

A DAIRYMAN spent \$1.00 a head in having his 30 head of cows tested for production, and will clear \$300 more than he did last year.

A HOG RAISER saved \$300 worth of hogs from being wiped out by hog cholera by spending \$25 in preventive measures.

A FRUIT GROWER, by investing \$2,000 in the proper spraying of his peach trees, cleared \$25,000 on his crop, instead of having it totally destroyed by brown rot.

The College records will show scores of similar examples of large profit gained through scientific agriculture.

### Appropriations in Other States Have Proved to Be Good Investments.

Note what other States of about the same size as Maryland have done:

| Colleges.                 | Value of College Plant & Equipm't. | Annual Appropriations for purely college work. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Mississippi . . . . .     | \$1,333,829                        | \$195,904                                      |
| West Virginia . . . . .   | 1,125,604                          | 153,000  |
| Massachusetts . . . . .   | 1,244,000                          | 315,202  |
| <i>Maryland</i> . . . . . | 400,000                            | 16,000   |

These figures speak for themselves. Other States give for *College work* ten times as much as *Maryland*.

Next look at the results as shown by the U. S. Census Report for 1910:

| State.      | Value of Farm Property in 1900. | Value of Farm Property in 1910. | Increase in 10 years. | Per cent increase |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Maryland .  | \$204,645,407                   | \$286,167,028                   | \$81,521,621          | 39.8              |
| Mississippi | 204,221,027                     | 426,314,634                     | 222,093,607           | 108.8             |

This shows that Mississippi has put enough into her College to bring about an agricultural development which has increased the value of farm property 222 million dollars, while farm property in Maryland, with superior natural advantages, has increased less than 82 million dollars in the same period.

Wisconsin is known as a great dairying State and model of rural progress. Her people invest \$1,049,000 a year in their Agricultural College and Experiment Station. In ten years they have nearly doubled the value of her farm lands and her annual farm production.

#### Appropriation Asked Already Earned.

The work of the College and Experiment Station in Maryland has become a recognized agency in promoting better agriculture. The U. S. Census Report shows that the value of farm lands in Maryland has increased \$66,558,013 during the period from 1900 to 1910. This increase in value is due to the land having a greater producing capacity. The same census reports show that the yield of wheat and yield of corn in this State have both been increased sufficiently to yield annually several times the appropriation asked for. No one can deny that the Agricultural College and Experiment Station have been directly responsible for, by far, the greater part of this improvement.

#### Work Proposed Will Be Far-Reaching.

The plan for the future development of the College under the terms of the bill presented, is to equip it so as to conduct educational, investigational and demonstration work, not only

at the central plant at the College, but also at a number of different points, and in different ways, in every county in this State. It is contemplated that from one-fifth to one-third of the money for maintenance will be expended in the counties so as to bring the work within reach of the farmers in every part of the State. The extension service should be so equipped as to enable it to carry the message of better farming to the people in the form of *demonstrations, correspondence courses, and short course schools*. This department should also have facilities for keeping the public advised on agricultural matters through the county press.

### Scope of the Work of the College.

The plan for the future development of the Agricultural College will aim, not only to equip adequately each division for the educational work to be conducted at the institution, but also to provide for facilities for investigating all kinds of agricultural and rural problems, and giving to each division the machinery necessary for placing information and demonstrations before the people in all parts of Maryland.

These plans contemplate the organization of the following divisions or schools:

1. The Divisions of General Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. These divisions will have to do with maintaining the fertility of soils and the growing of better crops; the breeding and raising of better grade of animals; and especially the increased production of milk, butter and meat products for human consumption.

2. The Division of Horticulture will have to do with the growing of fruits and vegetables for food, and of trees, shrubs, and flowers for the beautifying of our grounds and homes.

3. The Division of Rural Economics and Sociology will not only teach but investigate and, where feasible, conduct demonstrations on, such subjects as cooperation, marketing, community social centers, labor problems, traveling libraries which go from house to house, land rentals, rural credit systems, simplified land records and transfers and many such questions in regard to which rural people need help and information.

4. The Engineering Division will specialize on phases which directly affect rural life. Particular stress will be put on farm drainage, rural sanitation, highway construc-

tion, farm mechanics, farm architecture, the utilization of water power for the development of electricity for the farm and home. Investigations will be conducted in the durability of materials which go into the construction of farm machinery; for instance, the relative durability of different kinds of plow shares in different kinds of soils.

5. Courses in Applied Science which relate directly or indirectly to agriculture will be developed. One of the first to be inaugurated will be a course for preparing experts in canning. Such an expert should know: 1st, How to grow all products that go into cans; 2d, he should know the chemistry and bacteriology of the process; 3d, he should know the mechanical operations; and 4th, he should know the canned goods market.

There is much demand for men of such training. It is not the idea to train men in order to increase the number of canneries, but to have experts who will enable the State to retain its leading position in this important industry.

6. The Division for training Teachers of Agriculture and Vocational Subjects for the rural schools will aim to get close to the children through the rural schools and increase the efficiency of the 75% of such children who depend upon these schools for their training for life's work. This class of work should be made a potent factor in increasing the earning capacity of our rural population and in checking the movement of our young people away from the farms. This division will aim to develop closer cooperation between the College and the public school system of the State.

7. Arrangements will be made for post-graduate work in Agriculture, a night school in agriculture, and correspondence courses. These courses will be so planned that they will be running continuously in order that a person may begin the work at any time. There will be much latitude allowed for elective studies. There will be fixed requirements from granting degrees, but a candidate may take one or ten years to complete a course according to his ability or opportunities.

There are many people who cannot give up their present business or incomes, or who cannot leave their homes, who are desiring the opportunity that such courses will afford.

8. A course in the Sciences and Arts, as applied to Home Making or Home Economics, will also be provided for those women in the 300,000 homes of Maryland who desire it. We need facilities to train women for home making. Science can help the home just as much as it improves the farm. Women should also have advantage of all the courses offered at the College, and be afforded the same opportunities as men to prepare to follow agricultural pursuits.

### Character of Work of the Several College Courses.

The work done in the College in the several courses outlined above should be so planned as to meet the requirements of persons desiring to fit themselves for different kinds of agricultural pursuits.

1. The short courses are designed for those who can give only a few weeks to the work and for those who desire to study a special subject.

2. The two year courses are intended for those who want a practical course in agriculture, and cannot spare the time for a four year course. Students are admitted to these courses from the public schools.

3. The four-year courses of regular College grade leading to degrees are designed to prepare persons either for practical work on their farms, or to become farm superintendents or managers, or to become agricultural teachers, demonstrators or investigators. The usual college requirements, modified to suit Maryland conditions, are necessary for entrance. These courses permit of specialization and are intended to make *leaders in agricultural pursuits*.

### No Duplication of Work.

The work proposed for the Maryland Agricultural College under the plan outlined will not conflict with or duplicate the work done in any other College in Maryland. It will, of course, be necessary to give instruction in fundamental and foundation subjects, but this class of work must be done in every institution.



### United States Requirements as to Work.

The original Land Grant Act passed in 1862 provided that the money shall be used for "The Endowment, support and maintenance of at least one College in each State where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and chemic arts \* \* \* in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." The second Morrill Act and Nelson Act require that the appropriations "be applied only to agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of Mathematical, Physical, Natural and Economic Sciences." These Acts also provide that none of the money should be used for the erection, rent or repair of buildings, or for the purchase or rent of land. The Hatch and the Adams Acts, establishing and equipping the Experiment Station, provide for agricultural investigations. None of the money from these latter Acts can be used for instruction of students or for extension or demonstration work.

The Lever Act, just passed by Congress, provides for extension and demonstration work. One of the restrictions in this Act makes it necessary for the State to put up practically dollar for dollar in order to get the full amount of the U. S. appropriations. Further, the money appropriated under this Act cannot be used for land or buildings or for instruction of students..

### Money Required for Buildings and Equipment.

The bill asks for one million dollars for a plant for the institution, for buildings and their equipment. This is a conservative estimate. This is the minimum amount that will give a plant in keeping with the dignity of the agricultural interests of this State, provide an equipment necessary to do the work outlined, and give the Maryland boy and girl the facilities which other States have provided for their children.

It is necessary for this legislature to provide for the full amount, so that plans can be made and developed in a logical, continuous and comprehensive manner. The bill asks for the money to be made available in installments of \$200,000 a year for five years. This will make it easy for the State to provide the money and will permit a gradual and natural growth.

The amount asked is less than most States of like size, and agricultural importance, have invested in their plants. It is very necessary to have a good equipment, before students will patronize the institution. Pennsylvania State College and Cornell University had fewer agricultural students than our Maryland College now has when the Legislatures of those States appropriated \$250,000 for agricultural buildings; and, in two years after they were built, the institutions had more students than the buildings would accommodate.

A mercantile enterprise provides a building and a stock of goods before it invites customers. A College must do the same.

The expectation of the U. S. Congress, when it made to the States the grants for maintenance, was that the States would provide the buildings and plants and supply at least as much for annual running expenses as the U. S. provided.

### **The Needs of a Maintenance Fund.**

The bill before you provides for a maintenance fund which will gradually increase as the plant and the work increase. This makes possible a natural growth and the proper planning for future development. This is in exact conformity with the practice of this State in providing for the fund for public schools, and with the policy of the United States in providing for the National share of the maintenance for the Agricultural Colleges. It is not possible for an educational institution to do its best work or to attract or hold good men, unless it has an assured income.

### Activities to be Carried on Under the Appropriation.

The maintenance fund asked for, is to take care of three phases of College activities, viz:

Educational work, investigational work, and extension and demonstration work. Such a fund is necessary to supplement the U. S. appropriations for similar work.

The work outlined contemplates the use of from 20% to 30% of the money appropriated in conducting investigations and making demonstrations in different centers in the several counties at points where they can be seen and be of particular interest and help to the farmers in those localities. This makes the measure of more than local interest. In fact, it makes it of State-wide interest and application.

### Model Farms—Are They Necessary?

Demonstrations of better farm methods at 10 to 100 places in a county will do much or good and be much less expensive to maintain than a so-called "Model Farm" at one place in a county. No farm receiving State aid will ever be recognized or acknowledged to be a "*model farm*" in the eyes of the public; because the average man demands good results obtained under working conditions on his own farm or in his own locality.

### Seed Farms.

The Experiment Station aims to co-operate with every county almshouse farm, or farm attached to a State Institution, in testing or in multiplying the improved varieties of seed which the Experiment Station has developed through its selection and breeding investigations.

### Agricultural Police or Inspection.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College have been designated the State Board of Agriculture, and have been charged with the administration of certain laws that in most States are administered by a separate Board. The

plan followed in Maryland, has saved the State much expense for supervision, and prevented the duplication of work. For instance, the Nursey and Tree Inspection Service, the Seed Inspection, and the Hog Cholera Serum Laboratory have not cost the State one cent for administration, and they have been given homes at the College without rent, together with free heat, light and water services.

This class of work forms no part of the educational work of the College, and the appropriations made for these services should not be charged as income of the College any more than the receipts from an estate, whose affairs a lawyer is administering, should be charged against his private income. Owing to the limited appropriations for these services, the work is conducted and the funds administered, in most cases, at an actual expense to the College.

### **Mental, Physical and Moral Training.**

The ultimate aim of all education is better citizenship, otherwise there would be no obligation on the part of the government to provide school facilities.

In its educational work, the State is under obligations to provide for physical and moral training as well as for mental training. The higher and better the facilities for the mental training the greater the necessity for looking after the physical and moral development.

A strong mind cannot be developed and be available for its greatest work without a strong body back of it. A College should be provided with facilities for a thorough and systematic physical training. The students who is weak and under-developed physically, needs more attention than the natural athlete. All students should have the best of facilities and training which would tend to turn them out symetrically developed and strong.

The best citizenship demands a man to be well balanced, and broadly developed. An educated mind, in a person of weak and questionable morals, is only a menace to society. Today the popular demand is for cleanness and honesty linked with efficiency.

The power of the unmoral and immoral is weakening. It should therefore be the duty of every institution of learning, and especially of a State institution, to develop and strengthen the moral side of its students, surround them with a good, moral atmosphere, and exert a direct personal influence upon their moral development.

### Conclusion.

A study of the facts set forth in the preceding pages should convince all persons that the Agricultural College is now doing a great work, greater, in fact, than most Institutions are doing with so small an income.

It should be evident to all that, if Maryland is really to have a *New and Great Agricultural College*, a College equipped to perform the great work demanded of such an institution, the State must provide the funds for its development and support.

If the Maryland Agricultural College is to be the Institution of *real* and *large* service which the people are demanding, it is necessary for it to be broadly organized and well equipped. Other States have found such an equipment to be profitable and it would be a good investment for Maryland. No other appropriation would create or produce as much, or pay as large a dividend.

Let it be placed to the credit of this administration and this legislature, that they provide and set in motion the Machinery for a Greater State through a Greater Agriculture, and Greater Agriculture through a Greater Agricultural College.

**STATEMENT CONCERNING RECEIPTS AND  
GENERAL LINES OF WORK CONDUCTED  
BY THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, EX-  
PERIMENT STATION AND STATE DEPART-  
MENTS.**

**THE COLLEGE.**

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Total Receipts of the College:  |             |
| From U. S. Government.....  | \$50,000.00 |
| “ State of Maryland .....   | 16,000.00   |
| “ Investment, Land Script Act,<br>at 3 per cent interest.....                       | 3,478.30    |
| “ Balance of interest as re-<br>quired by U. S. Law from<br>State of Maryland ..... | 2,318.86    |
|   | \$71,797.16 |
| Less amount given to Eastern Branch<br>Colored School .....                         | 10,000.00   |
|   | \$61,797.16 |

The College spends this sum of \$61,797.16 under direction of the Board of Trustees; and with all accounts examined by the Baltimore Audit Company for supporting the various Departments as follows:

Salaries of Professors and Assistants; Equipment; Books; Laboratory Apparatus; and Miscellaneous requirements of the following Departments:

**Agriculture—**

Agronomy.  
Animal Husbandry.  
Forestry.  
Botany and Vegetable Path-  
ology.  
Chemistry.  
Civil Engineering.  
Electrical Engineering and  
Physics.  
English and Civics.  
Entomology and Zoology.

**Horticulture—**

Pomology.  
Vegetable Culture.  
Landscape Gardening and  
Floriculture.  
Languages (modern).  
Mathematics.  
Mechanical Engineering.  
Military Science.  
Oratory.  
Physical Culture.  
Sub-Collegiate Instruction.  
Veterinary Science.

A comparison with similar Institutions in other States shows our instructors to be carrying at least 25% more class work, besides other duties; and that our men receive at least 30% less salary. Our office hours are from 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M., and the average salary of our Professors is about \$1,379.00.

In addition to supporting the above Departments in teaching, the above fund is called upon to support the following miscellaneous expenses:

|            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| Insurance. | Heating.   | Freight.   |
| Taxes.     | Light.     | Express.   |
| Printing.  | Water.     | Grounds.   |
| Postage.   | Laundry.   | Athletics. |
| Telephone. | Furniture. | Bulletins. |
| Traveling. | Supplies.  | Labor.     |

Repairs to Building, Etc.

The receipts from students do not pay for all their living expenses.

In addition to teaching, the Professors and Assistants do much extension work in the State, in addressing public meetings, farmers' Institutes, correspondence, etc.

The above funds, then, provide for all instruction work, equipment of the various Departments, general expenses and maintenance of the College work. The U. S. Government funds cannot be used for buildings and general expenses. Suffice it to point out here that the Agricultural College of Massachusetts receives about \$329,000 for the work which we have to do with about \$61,000, and Massachusetts has not nearly the agricultural possibilities of Maryland.

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### The Students.

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Students taking regular course in Collegiate Dept. . . . .    | 226   |
| Students taking regular course in Sub-Collegiate Classes. . . | 50    |
| Students taking Short Courses . . . . .                       | 192   |
|   | <hr/> |
| Total enrollment . . . . .                                    | 468   |

The 226 students in the Collegiate Department are taking work as follows:

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Agriculture . . . . .    | 150 |
| Engineering . . . . .    | 73  |
| General Course . . . . . | 3   |

The 59 students taking Sub-Collegiate work (Sub. Freshman and Preparatory classes) have not yet elected their courses, and should be deducted from total enrollment when figuring the percentage taking Agriculture. The majority of these Sub-Collegiate students will study Agriculture when they enter the Freshman class.

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The 192 students taking the Short Course are all studying Agriculture.

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Leaving out the Short Course students there are 150 students taking regular courses in Agriculture. Including the Short Course students, there are 342 students taking Agriculture.

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### THE MARYLAND EXPERIMENT STATION.

This is a distinct Institution created by the U. S. Government in 1888, for conducting scientific investigations in agriculture. The funds appropriated must be used for this purpose. The money is expended under direction of the Board of Trustees, regular audits of same being made:

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Total Appropriations, Experiment Station:           |          |
| From U. S. Government . . . . .                     | \$30,000 |
| “ State of Maryland (maintenance)                   | 10,000   |
| “ “ (special horticultural investigations). . . . . | 4,000    |
|   | <hr/>    |
|   | \$44,000 |



The Station expends this money in supporting the following Departments of Investigation:

Salaries of Investigators and Assistants, Equipment, Laboratory Apparatus, Experiments and Miscellaneous Requirements.

|                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Agronomy.                   | Poultry Husbandry. |
| Animal Husbandry.           | Plant Physiology.  |
| Pomology and Small Fruits.  | Biology.           |
| Vegetable and Floriculture. | Chemistry.         |
| Plant Pathology.            |                    |

A full report of the many investigations in progress may be seen in the Annual Report of the Director; also, an itemized statement of expenditures which can be had by anyone desiring it.

In addition to supporting these Departments of Investigation, the above fund must pay for general expenses of Insurance, Repairs, Buildings, Light, Heat, Library, Traveling Expenses of Force, Machinery and Supplies for Station Farm.

The Station also conducts extension work on Soils, in fertilizers and lime, on crops such as Alfalfa, Corn, Wheat, Oats and Fruits, and in aiding the animal industry through Cow Testing Associations and breeding of animals in many sections of the State. The needs of the Station for more adequate funds for meeting the demands of the people are equally as imperative as at the College. The U. S. Government appropriations can be used only for scientific investigations and research.

The Experiment Station, through its many Departments of Investigation and Extension Work, has been a great factor in improving the Agricultural resources of the State, which, in spite of the meagre support to this Institution, has caused farm lands and production to increase in value, according to Government reports, approximately \$28,616,702, during the last ten years.

### **STATE DEPARTMENTS, INSPECTION, ETC.**

Several State Departments have been created by the Legislature to correct certain evils, and provide certain

work in the State, for the benefit of the Agricultural interests.

These State Departments have been placed by the Legislature under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College.

#### STATE FERTILIZER AND FEED CONTROL.

By a special Act of the Legislature, the Fertilizer and Feed Control Law was enacted in 1894. This law was placed under the supervision of the Board of Trustees. The State Chemist is charged with carrying on this work. The license fees support the work. This Department is of no expense to the State. All brands of fertilizers, feeds and lime sold in the State are analyzed by the State Chemist, and results published in Quarterly Bulletin, 20,000 copies being printed at each issue and distributed to the farmers of the State. This work has been of inestimable value to the farmers of Maryland.

#### FARMERS' INSTITUTE DEPARTMENT.

The State inaugurated the Farmers' Institute Department in 1896, appropriating \$6,000 for the work, and placing same under the control of the Board of Trustees. Farmers' Institutes are conducted by the Director in all Counties of the State each year; the work of this department is to carry information to the farmers. This work has been a great factor in aiding the development of agriculture in the State.

#### STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In 1898, the State passed the State Horticultural Law, making provision for the control of insect pests and diseases, and inspection of nurseries and orchards by the State Entomologist and State Pathologist. An appropriation of \$8,000 was made for the work. In addition to the inspection of nurseries and orchards, these officers inspect as much imported stock as possible, and conduct demonstration work in pruning, spraying and other means of controlling pests on fruit and farm crops. The work of this

Department has brought the orchard interests of the State to their present state of development, and are practically responsible for the development of the Horticultural Society.

#### STATE DEMONSTRATION WORK.

The Legislature of 1910, realizing the importance of demonstration work in the State, passed a bill appropriating \$3,000, for this class of work in the State, and placed same under the supervision of the Board of Trustees. This limited amount has been expended in supporting extension and demonstration work in many agricultural lines, and augmented the work being done in this direction by the Experiment Station.

#### STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

During the Legislative Session of 1906, the State Board of Agriculture was created, and the Board of Trustees of the College named as the Board of Agriculture, but no appropriations were made for its support.

#### HOG CHOLERA LABORATORY.

In 1910 a bill was passed authorizing the Board of Agriculture to establish a laboratory for the manufacture of Hog Cholera Serum, at the Experiment Station, and appropriating \$5,000 for the laboratory and \$5,000 for two years for this purpose. This laboratory has been established and a large amount of Serum has been manufactured and distributed to many raisers of these animals in the State at actual cost. Much has been done in the education of farmers, in the prevention of disease among these animals and the work of this laboratory will be the means of saving thousands of dollars to the raisers of this important animal product in the State. More funds are needed to cover the whole State in this important subject.

#### SEED INSPECTION.

At the 1910 session a measure was passed, authorizing the State Board of Agriculture to establish a laboratory for the analysis of farm seeds and appropriating \$2,000 a year for the work.

This is most important to the farmers of the State, as it indicates the character of seed that they purchase, and when we consider the thousands of dollars that are spent annually for farm seed, such a regulation is necessary. It can be easily appreciated that the limited funds provided, narrow the scope of the work.

### CONCLUSION.

In this brief statement a general idea of the many and important lines of work conducted by the College and Experiment Station, and by the State Departments, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees in the interest of Maryland farmers is given. It must be remembered that the State Inspection and Control work is distinctly separate from the College Work; that only \$16,000 is appropriated to the College by the State for aid in educating Maryland boys, and that \$6,000 of this money is expended for scholarships from the Counties, and the balance is used to make up the deficiency in living expenses of the students, by virtue of the low fees charged.

It is impossible to estimate the value of the work of these Institutions during the past years, in developing our Agricultural resources. Suffice it to say that our Agricultural interests have made much progress; but not in comparison with the opportunities, and what more liberal appropriations on the part of the State to these Institutions would return for the investment made.

### ENDORSEMENTS.

(Up to Feb. 15, 1914.)

The following State-wide and local Associations have endorsed the above plans for developing the agricultural interests of the State through adequate equipment of the Agricultural College and appropriating One Million Dollars for that purpose:

- The Maryland State Grange.
- The Maryland State Horticultural Society.
- The Peninsula Horticultural Society.
- The Maryland State Federation of Women's Clubs.

- The City-Wide Congress of Baltimore City.
- The Confederated Civic Improvement and Protective Association of Baltimore County, consisting of 33 local organizations throughout the County.
- The Still Pond Farmers' Club of Kent County.
- The Gardeners' and Florists' Club of Baltimore City.
- The Elizabeth Grange, No. 195, of Garrett County.
- The Medford Grange of Carroll County.
- The Eureka Grange of Prince George County.
- The Beltsville Grange of Prince George County.
- The Vansville Farmers' Club of Prince George County.
- The Lanham, North Lanham and Hyneboro Citizens Association of Prince George County.
- The Lanham Grange of Prince George County.
- The Rosyln Grange, No. 241 of Baltimore County.
- The Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore.
- The Taneytown Grange, No. 184 of Carroll County.
- The Still Pond Grange of Kent County.
- The Fairlee Grange of Kent County.
- The farmers' meeting — Smithsburg, Washington Co.
- The farmers' meeting — Clear Spring, Washington Co.
- The farmers' meeting — Keedysville, Washington Co.
- The farmers' meeting — Chewsville, Washington Co.
- The farmers' meeting — Downsville, Washington Co.
- The farmers' meeting — Laurel, Prince George County.
- The farmers' Convention of Howard County, held at Highland.
- The Cambridge Grange of Dorchester County.
- The Highland Grange of Harford County.
- The Sandyville Grange of Carroll County.
- The farmers' meeting — Wetsminster, Carroll County.
- The farmers' meeting — Crisfield, Somerset County.
- The farmers' meeting — Princess Anne, Somerset County.
- The farmers' meeting — Marion, Somerset County.
- The farmers' meeting — Berlin, Worcester County.
- The farmers' meeting — Pocomoke City, Worcester County.
- The farmers' meeting — Snow Hill, Worcester County.

**PETITIONS TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR,  
AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF MARYLAND.**

Petitions from the followings places in the State, signed by leading citizens of the respective communities, memorializing the Legislature to appropriate to the Agricultural College, \$200,000 a year for five years, with an annual appropriation for maintenance of \$50,000, gradually increasing to \$100,000, will be presented to that body:

Farmers and Business Men of Frederick—Frederick County.

Farmers and Business Men of Westminster, New Windsor, Wakefield, Westminster and Avondale and Taneytown, Carroll County.

The Womens' Club of Roland Park, Baltimore County.

Farmers and Business Men of Laurel, Prince George County.

Farmers and Business Men of Betterton, Kent County.

Farmers and Business Men of Lanham, Bowie, Seabrook, Glendale, Prince George County.

Farmers and Business Men of Federalsburg, Hurlock, East New Market, Cambridge, Dorchester County.

Farmers and Business Men of Street, Whiteford, Rocks, Pylesville, Harford County.

Farmers and Business Men of Princess Anne, Somerset County.

Farmers and Business Men of Clearspring, Washington County.

Farmers and Business Men of Smithsburg, Washington County.

Patuxent Grange of Howard County.

Fifth District Farmers' Club of Howard County.

Junior Farmers' Club of Howard County.

Glenwood Farmers' Club of Howard County.

Patapsco Farmers' Club of Howard County.

Petitions will be presented also from citizens at large in the following counties:

Somerset, Charles, Montgomery, Worcester, Washington, Frederick, Kent, Dorchester, Calvert, Garrett, Alleghany, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Caroline and Cecil.

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